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EXAMINER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>25 November 2003</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>25 November 2003</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35

U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this

Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2.   Claims 1-3, 9-11, 13-14, 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as

being anticipated by Matsubayashi et al. (US 6,938,202).

Regarding claim 1, Matsubayashi '202 discloses a method for providing

printer information to a user, the method comprising:

displaying a dialog box (printer web page 55, col. 5, line 61, fig. 6) to a

user in response to a user input (input area 56 for entering a URL, col. 5, lines

60-65), the dialog box including a link to an embedded web server (EWS) of a

printer (a printer's embedded web server to a web browser, see Abstract), the

EWS maintaining status information corresponding to the printer (i.e., embedded

web server 32 receives a request for a printer web page; see col. 5, lines 53-55,

fig. 3, Embedded Web Server 32);

in response to the user actuating the link (i.e., a user activates a web

browser application residing on the computer and browses the World Wide Web

through selection of hyperlinks; see col. 1, lines 15-20), providing the user with

the status information corresponding to the printer from the EWS (i.e., the URL

corresponding to web server 32 in the present instance is http://myneb/. Page 55

also includes input area 56 for entering a URL of a network document to be

printed; see col. 5, lines 60-65, fig. 6).

Regarding claim 2, Matsubayashi '202 discloses the method, wherein:

the dialog box comprises multiple pages (web pages, col. 5, line 34);

in displaying the dialog box to the user (i.e., appropriate Hypertext Markup

Language (HTML) pages using HTML forms module 33; see col. 4, lines 63-65),

the link is provided on a first of the pages that is displayed (the web page

including a link to a directory, col. 2, lines 35-40).

Regarding claim 3, Matsubayashi '202 discloses the method, wherein the

dialog box is a print dialog box (a printer web page, col. 2, line 12, fig. 6).

Regarding claim 9, Matsubayashi '202 discloses a method for providing

printer status information to a user, the method comprising:

providing information corresponding to a link to a user of a printer (i.e., a

link is selected and a command is issued to access a directory corresponding to

the link; see col. 2, lines 53-55), the link corresponding to an embedded web

server (EWS) (a printer's embedded web server to a web browser, see Abstract),

the EWS maintaining status information corresponding to the printer (i.e.,

embedded web server 32 receives a request for a printer web page; see col. 5, lines 53-55), the link being displayable to the user in response to a user input such that (i.e., the request is preferably provoked by entry of a URL corresponding to server 32 into a browser application executing on a user's computing system; see col., 5, lines 54-56), in response to the user actuating the link (i.e., a user activates a web browser application residing on the computer and browses the World Wide Web through selection of hyperlinks; see col. 1, lines 15-20), the user is provided with the status information corresponding to the printer (i.e., the URL corresponding to web server 32; see col. 5, lines 60-65, fig. 3).

Regarding claim 10, Matsubayashi '202 discloses the method, wherein, in providing information corresponding to a link to a user of a printer (i.e., providing print-by-reference functionality includes providing a web page from a printer's embedded web server to a web browser; see Abstract), the information corresponding to the link is installed in the printer (HTML Forms 33, fig. 3).

Regarding claim 11, Matsubayashi '202 discloses the method, wherein, in providing information corresponding to a link to a user of a printer (i.e., providing print-by-reference functionality includes providing a web page from a printer's embedded web server to a web browser; see Abstract), the user installs the information corresponding to the link in the printer (i.e., a printer web page is provided, a URL is entered into the provided web page, and a web page is

created based on contents of the website, the web page including hypertext links;
see col. 2, lines 50-55, fig. 3).

Regarding claim 13, Matsubayashi '202 discloses a system for providing
printer status information to a user, the system comprising:

a status link system operative to display a link to an embedded web server
(EWS) of a printer to a user in response to a user input (i.e., a web page from a
printer's embedded web server to a web browser, receiving a URL entered into
the provided web page; see Abstract), the link being displayed in association with
a dialog box (printer web page 55, col. 5, line 61, fig. 6), the EWS maintaining
status information corresponding to the printer such that (i.e., embedded web
server 32 receives a request for a printer web page; see col. 5, lines 53-55, fig. 3,
Embedded Web Server 32), in response to the user actuating the link (i.e., a user
activates a web browser application residing on the computer and browses the
World Wide Web through selection of hyperlinks; see col. 1, lines 15-20), the
user is provided with the status information corresponding to the printer (i.e., the
URL corresponding to web server 32; see col. 5, lines 60-65, fig. 3).

Regarding claim 14, Matsubayashi '202 discloses the system, further
comprising:

a computer system (fig. 2) comprising:

a processor (15, fig. 2) operative to execute instructions;

memory communicating with the processor and operative to store

instruction executable by the processor (Random access memory (RAM) 26

provides CPU 15 with memory storage, col. 4, lines 50-52);

printer interface instructions stored by the memory (i.e., computer-executable

process steps of a web browser or other application are transferred from disk 6

over computer bus 16 to RAM 26 and executed therefrom by CPU 15; see col. 4,

lines 53-55), the printer interface instructions being operative to display a print

dialog box to the user in response to a user input (the IPP client software most

likely includes an interface for inputting the URL, col. 1, lines 45-50), the link

being displayed in association with the print dialog box (the web page including

hypertext links, col. 2, lines 50-55, fig. 6).

Regarding claim 16, Matsubayashi '202 discloses the system, further

comprising:

a printer communicating with the computer system (i.e., the request is

preferably provoked by entry of a URL corresponding to server 32 into a browser

application executing on a user's computing system such as computing system 1;

see col. 5, lines 54-57, fig. 1).

Regarding claim 17, Matsubayashi '202 discloses the system, wherein the

status link system is stored by the printer (HTML Forms 33, fig. 3).

Regarding claim 18, Matsubayashi '202 discloses the system, wherein the

status link system is stored by the computer system (a web browser application,

col. 4, lines 45-46, fig. 2).

Regarding claim 19, Matsubayashi '202 discloses the system, wherein the

status link system is stored on a computer-readable medium (i.e., disk 6, having

stored thereon computer-executable process steps of a web browser application;

see col. 4, lines 43-45, fig. 2).

Regarding claim 20, Matsubayashi '202 discloses the system, further

comprising:

means for displaying the link (A web page, fig. 7).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described
> as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to
> be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
> said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

4.   Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Matsubayashi et al. (US 6,938,202) in view of Wiley et al. (US 2004/0137855).

Regarding claim 4, Matsubayashi '202 does not disclose the method, wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator, which, in response to actuation thereof, displays multiple pages;

the link is provided on a first of the pages displayed to the user in response to actuating the Properties actuator.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Wiley '855. In particular, Wiley '855 teaches the method, wherein the print dialog box (dialog window 48, page 5, paragraph [0058], fig. 4a) comprises a Properties actuator ("Properties" button 50, fig. 4a), which, in response to actuation thereof, displays multiple pages (i.e., this displays a properties dialog window that presents to the user 27 certain properties of a printer that can be selected by the user; see page 5, paragraph [0058]);

the link is provided on a first of the pages displayed to the user in response to actuating the Properties actuator (i.e., the user 27 is given the opportunity to select at 104 various properties of the printer from a print application dialog window 48 by clicking on the "Properties" button 50 displayed; see page 5, paragraph [0058]).

In view of the above, having the system of Matsubayashi '202 and then given the well-established teaching of Wiley '855, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Matsubayashi '202 as taught by Wiley '855 to include: wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator, which, in response to actuation thereof, displays multiple pages;

the link is provided on a first of the pages displayed to the user in

response to actuating the Properties actuator, since Wiley '855 stated on page 1,

paragraph [0012] that such a modification would ensure having properties that

meet the user's requirements.

5.   Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Matsubayashi et al. (US 6,938,202) in view of Wiley et al. (US 2004/0137855),

and further in view of Nishimura (US 2004/0085563).

Regarding claim 5, Matsubayashi '202 does not disclose the method,

wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator, which, in response

to actuation thereof, displays multiple pages; and the link is provided on one of

the pages displayed to the user in response to actuating the Properties actuator.

Wiley '855 discloses the method, wherein the print dialog box comprises a

Properties actuator ("Properties" button 50, fig. 4a), which, in response to

actuation thereof, displays multiple pages (i.e., this displays a properties dialog

window that presents to the user 27 certain properties of a printer that can be

selected by the user; see page 5, paragraph [0058]);

The combination system of Matsubayashi '202 and Wiley '855 does not

discloses the link is provided on one of the pages displayed to the user in

response to actuating the Properties actuator.

However, Nishimura '563 teaches the link is provided on one of the pages

displayed to the user in response to actuating the Properties actuator (i.e., the

individual setting dialog box DB2 has three tabs `Main`, `Layout`, and `Options;
see page 6, paragraph [0086], fig. 4).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Matsubayashi '202
and Wiley '855 and then given the well-established teaching of Nishimura '563, it
would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the
invention was made to modify the combination system of Matsubayashi and
Wiley as taught by Nishimura to include: wherein the print dialog box comprises a
Properties actuator, which, in response to actuation thereof, displays multiple
pages; and the link is provided on one of the pages displayed to the user in
response to actuating the Properties actuator, since Nishimura stated on page 1,
paragraph [0005] that such a modification would ensure the window for printer
properties may alternatively be opened from a `Print` dialog box, which is
displayed in the printing process according to a working application program.

6.   Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over
Matsubayashi et al. (US 6,938,202) in view of Wiley et al. (US 2004/0137855) in
view of Nishimura (US 2004/0085563), and further in view of Wu (US
2004/0130746).

Regarding claim 6, Matsubayashi '202 fails to disclose the method,
wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator, which, in response
to actuation thereof, displays a Layout page and an About page;

the link is provided on the About page.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Wiley '855, Wiley '855 teaches the method, wherein the print dialog box (dialog window 48, page 5, paragraph [0058], fig. 4a) comprises a Properties actuator ("Properties" button 50, fig. 4a), which, in response to actuation thereof (i.e., this displays a properties dialog window that presents to the user 27 certain properties of a printer that can be selected by the user; see page 5, paragraph [0058]),

Nishimura '563 teaches the method, wherein displays a Layout page (i.e., the individual setting dialog box DB2 has three tabs `Main`, `Layout`, and `Options; see page 6, paragraph [0086], fig. 4),

Wu '746 teaches the method, wherein displays an About page (About, fig. 5a);

the link is provided on the About page (i.e., it is noted that the user can receiving additional information about the print driver by selecting an "About" button).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Matsubayashi, Wiley, and Nishimura and then given the well-established teaching of Wu, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Matsubayashi, Wiley, and Nishimura as taught by Wu to include: wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator, which, in response to actuation thereof, displays a Layout page and an About page;

the link is provided on the About page, since Wu stated on page 1,

paragraph [0008] that such a modification would ensure the advantage of using

the Internet Printing Protocol is that it provides the opportunity to transmit digital

document print jobs anywhere in the world to printers coupled to the Internet

without the long distance charges that a facsimile transmission can incur.

7.   Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Matsubayashi et al. (US 6,938,202) in view of Lin et al. (US 6,757,070).

Regarding claim 7, Matsubayashi '202 does not disclose the method,

wherein the EWS comprises information corresponding to a service manual of

the printer.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art

as evidenced by Lin '070. In particular, Lin '070 teaches the method, wherein the

EWS comprises information corresponding to a service manual of the printer

(i.e., data files associated with the server process 13 can be manually edited to

change or provide the specific printer information needed for the printer

configuration process; see col. 4, lines 50-55).

In view of the above, having the system of Matsubayashi '202 and then

given the well-established teaching of Lin '070, it would have been obvious to

one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to

modify the system of Matsubayashi as taught by Lin to include: wherein the EWS

comprises information corresponding to a service manual of the printer, since Lin

stated in col. 2, lines 1-5 that such a modification would require the user at the

client, the user usually has the burden of installing a new printer driver for every

new type of printer, or more generally, for any output device hooked up to the

server.

8.   Claims 8, 12, 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Matsubayashi et al. (US 6,938,202) in view of Wu (US

2004/0130746).

        Regarding claim 8, Matsubayashi '202 does not disclose the method,

wherein:

        the method additionally comprises providing a list of printers from which

the user is able to print, each of the printers having corresponding printer

information associated therewith;

        in response to the user selecting one of the printers of the list, a

corresponding link to a EWS that comprises the printer information associated

with the printer selected is displayed.

        However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by Wu '746. In particular, Wu '746 teaches the method,

wherein:

        the method additionally comprises providing a list of printers (708, fig. 7)

from which the user is able to print, each of the printers having corresponding

printer information associated therewith (706, fig. 7);

in response to the user selecting one of the printers of the list (i.e., a user may "select printer" from the web page and select the printer from a scrollable list provided by the web page; see page 2, paragraph [0033]), a corresponding link to a EWS that comprises the printer information associated with the printer selected is displayed (700, fig. 7).

In view of the above, having the system of Matsubayashi '202 and then given the well-established teaching of Wu '746, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Matsubayashi '202 as taught by Wu '746 to include: wherein:

the method additionally comprises providing a list of printers from which the user is able to print, each of the printers having corresponding printer information associated therewith;

in response to the user selecting one of the printers of the list, a corresponding link to a EWS that comprises the printer information associated with the printer selected is displayed, since Wu '746 stated on page 1, paragraph [0008] that such a modification would ensure the advantage of using the Internet Printing Protocol is that it provides the opportunity to transmit digital document print jobs anywhere in the world to printers coupled to the Internet without the long distance charges that a facsimile transmission can incur.

Regarding claim 12, Matsubayashi '202 does not disclose the method, wherein:

the user has access to multiple printers;

the method further comprises:

providing the user with a link to an EWS that comprises printer information

corresponding to one of the multiple printers currently selected by the user.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by Wu '746. In particular, Wu '746 teaches the method,

wherein:

the user has access to multiple printers (a list of printers 708, fig. 7);

the method further comprises:

providing the user with a link to an EWS (Web Server to process print

requests, see Abstract) that comprises printer information corresponding to one

of the multiple printers currently selected by the user (706, fig. 7).

In view of the above, having the system of Matsubayashi '202 and then

given the well-established teaching of Wu '746, it would have been obvious to

one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to

modify the system of Matsubayashi '202 as taught by Wu '746 to include:

wherein:

the user has access to multiple printers;

the method further comprises:

providing the user with a link to an EWS that comprises printer information

corresponding to one of the multiple printers currently selected by the user, since

Wu '746 stated on page 1, paragraph [0008] that such a modification would

ensure the advantage of using the Internet Printing Protocol is that it provides the

opportunity to transmit digital document print jobs anywhere in the world to

printers coupled to the Internet without the long distance charges that a facsimile

transmission can incur.

Regarding claim 15, Matsubayashi '202 does not disclose the system,

wherein:

the printer interface instructions are executable to display a list of printers

with which the computer system has access, each of the printers having

corresponding printer information associated therewith;

in response to the user selecting one of the printers of the list, the status

link system is operative to display a corresponding link to an EWS that maintains

the printer status information associated with the printer selected.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by Wu '746. In particular, Wu '746 teaches the system,

wherein:

the printer interface instructions are executable to display a list of printers

with which the computer system has access (i.e., an Online Web Print Server

can accept document submissions via an Internet and transmit print jobs to

various printers; see page 2, paragraph [0032], fig. 7, Print List 708), each of the

printers having corresponding printer information associated therewith (Printer

Capabilities 706, fig. 7);

in response to the user selecting one of the printers of the list (i.e., the

Online Web Print Server enables a client to select a printer and upload a file to

the server; see page 1, paragraph [0013]), the status link system is operative to display a corresponding link to an EWS that maintains the printer status information associated with the printer selected (i.e., a user may "select printer" from the web page and select the printer from a scrollable list provided by the web page; see page 2, paragraph [0033]).

In view of the above, having the system of Matsubayashi '202 and then given the well-established teaching of Wu '746, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Matsubayashi '202 as taught by Wu '746 to include: wherein:

the printer interface instructions are executable to display a list of printers with which the computer system has access, each of the printers having corresponding printer information associated therewith;

in response to the user selecting one of the printers of the list, the status link system is operative to display a corresponding link to an EWS that maintains the printer status information associated with the printer selected, since Wu '746 stated on page 1, paragraph [0008] that such a modification would ensure the advantage of using the Internet Printing Protocol is that it provides the opportunity to transmit digital document print jobs anywhere in the world to printers coupled to the Internet without the long distance charges that a facsimile transmission can incur.

Conclusion

9.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Moore et al. (US 6,310,601) discloses resizing images to improve network

throughput.

Kanazawa (US 2002/0046217) discloses image processing apparatus

having bbs function and control method thereof and program therefor, and

storage medium.

Schacht et al. (US 6,959,437) discloses system and method for installing

printer driver software.

Shima et al. (US 2004/0167973) discloses device presenting information

about resource location of device control software.

10.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Allen H. Nguyen whose telephone number is

571-270-1229. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9:00 AM-

6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on (571)-272-7440. The fax

phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

KING Y. POON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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08/10/07